

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES AND SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW.

VOL. I. NO. 4.

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 22, 1882.

\$2.00 A YEAR.

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND
SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW

PUBLISHED BY

SPINK & MAVEETY.

T. A. SPINK. J. D. MAVEETY.

AT THEIR OFFICE

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

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Our rates are advertised.

All letters to be addressed to the Proprietors.

SPINK & MAVEETY, Proprietors.

FITZGERALD COCHRANE, Editor.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

MacArthur & Knowles,

Prinice Albert, N.W.T.

Transact General Banking Business.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Notes Discounted.

Exchange on all principal cities.

Collections made and promptly attended to.

Bankers: Merchants Bank of Canada.

OFFICE: CALDWELL, BANKERS.

Stock and Real Estate Brokers, 41

Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. Deposits re-

ceived. Notes Discounted. Exchange

Stocks, Mortgages and Debentures bought

and sold. Loans Negotiated. Collections

Made. C. H. and York Laid and Farm Lands

Prinice Albert, N.W.T.

FITZGERALD COCHRANE

Barretter, Attorney, Solicitor, Convey-

ancer, Real Estate Agent.

Office over PRINCE ALBERT TIMES office.

PRINCE ALBERT N.W.T.

McLEAN & WATSON.

Notaries, Attorneys-at-Law, Etc.

PRINCE ALBERT N.W.T.

W. A. McLEAN, G. A. WATSON.

Master in Commerce, Co. of Prince, Ont.

N. C. McLEAN

PRINCE ALBERT N.W.T.

McLEAN & WATSON, Etc.

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DIVINE WORSHIP IN THE METHODIST CHURCH

Every Sabbath Evening at 7 o'clock. Morning service every alternate Sabbath at 11 o'clock.

Sermon of song and prayer every Wednesday evening.

Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.

"Come to Jesus."

CLERKS & SLATES

Sale and Feed Stables

PONIES FOR SALE.

Front of Goodfellow Bros. Planing Mill

TRY

HUGH McDOUGALL'S

BREAD!

150 PER LB. LOAF

Cakes and Pastry Made to Order.

HUGH McDOUGALL,

East End Bakery.

PRINCE ALBERT

BAKERY.

CONSTANTLY KEPT ON HAND.

BREAD.

CAKES.

PIES.

And other things too numerous to mention.

All Orders promptly attended to, and char-

acteristic of the highest quality for Flour, Wheat,

Butter, Lard and Potatoes.

W. R. BELL

JUST RECEIVED

Two and Three Light

CHANDLERS,

TABLE and

BRACKET LAMPS.

LANTERNS.

SLEIGH BELLS and

COAL OIL.

T. J. AGNEW

God bless the little children.

Wherever they may be.

For on the silver lining.

From the sounding sea.

Like birds in the forest tree.

Or where the little children.

Wherever they may be.

Wherever they walk in garden homes.

With soft sunlight feet.

Or where they are soiled.

Wherever they may be.

Wherever they are soiled.

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WINNIPEG TO PRINCE ALBERT.

BY LAND AND WATER.

A Chapter of Delays and Accidents by Flood and Field.

TO. IV.

PRINCE ALBERT TIMES Correspondent.

As intimated at the close of my last

letter, I got off the train at Brandon on

my way to Qu'Appelle to get dinner, and

unfortunately got separated from my

party and missed the train. This was a

particularly unfortunate coincidence for

me as I would be too late for the next

morning's stage to Qu'Appelle across

the plains to Prince Albert, and as it

only goes once in three weeks, the delay

and loss of time was a very serious mat-

ter. To add to my troubles, all my lug-

gage had gone, and here I was in a

strange place, with no friends (as I then

thought), no change of clothes, and to

make matters worse, I was again taken

all with dysentery, from which I had

been suffering when I left Winnipeg,

and had only partially recovered. My

prospects of getting to Prince Albert

were certainly getting rather remote, and

I don't think I ever felt quite so down in

my life. It was not enough to miss my

pleasant travelling companions, with

whom I had braved the dangers of Lake

Winnipeg, and in whose company I was

prepared to face the unknown perils of

the plains. But to be left sick, friendless

and alone—a weary pilgrim in a strange

land, thousands of miles from home.

This "was not utterly, too, too," and I

felt a strong inclination to drown my

sorrows, not with the immortal "the

Ganges," but in the waters of the

Assiniboine. However, on

second thought, as I only had one suit of

clothes, and I might be rescued by a

native Cree or Sioux before I could carry

out a suicidal attempt, I was exceedingly

reluctant to do so. I concluded to postpone

the matter until a more convenient sea-

son. I spent the next ten days ill, at a

certainly not first class hotel, when

getting a little better, and easing about

in my mind as to what was best to be

done under the peculiar and melancholy

circumstances in which I was placed, I

suddenly thought myself that there was

a Nova Scotian living there (Joseph

Woodworth, Esq., the pioneer of Bran-

don, and brother of W. B. Woodworth,

M.P. for King, N.S.) I determined,

though I knew him but slightly, to go

known to him my misfortune and to cast

myself upon his hospitality. And it was

well I did so, for had it not been for the

kindness and attention which I received

on his comfortable abode from himself

and his amiable lady during the remain-

der of my stay in Brandon, I do not think

I would have recovered strength enough

to have made the journey across the

plains. And then, the good people of

Prince Albert would never have been

favoured with the light of my countenance,

if they would have been spared the in-

fluence of those letters. I spent a week

very pleasantly in Mr. Woodworth's

house, during which I had an opportunity

of seeing much of the thriving City of

Brandon and surrounding country. The

rapid growth of this place is something

marvellous, and to an eastern Province

man, seems almost incredible. The town

is a little over fifteen months old, has

been incorporated three or four months,

and now contains almost 7,000 inhab-

itants. The assessable property amounts

to about \$400,000, and some \$25,000

of \$10,000 has been expended this year on

the laying out and improvement of

streets. The City itself has a major

professor of drawing in Kingston Uni-

versity, to transfer to canvass the beautiful

scene before me. The land about Bran-

don is well adapted for agricultural pur-

poses, as the following instance will show.

I drove out to the Whitehead farm about

two miles below the town, but saw there

what would amount to an entire Fox

farmer. In the middle of the grain field

was a powerful steam threshing machine

in full blast, alongside of a large stack of

oats. A couple of men were on the stack

forking down the sheaves of oats, two or

three more arranged the feeding of the

machine, whilst another man received the

threshed oats, measured out and filled

the two-bushel bags, which were in

readiness, and which were immediately

transferred to vans and carted from the

field to the ston

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1882.

MOUNTED POLICE LANDS.

At the time of the organization of the Mounted Police Force for the North West Territories in 1873, it was provided by the Government, that each member, on the completion of three year's service, if his previous conduct had been good, should receive a grant of 160 acres of land, to be taken from the ungranted lands in Manitoba or the North West. At this time these lands were selling at one dollar an acre, now, the price is two dollars, and according to the strict interpretation of the law, the warrants would only entitle the members of the Force, or those to whom they have sold, (for many of the old members have parted with their rights) to eighty acres at the now selling price. This would be a manifest injustice to men, part of whose inducement to join the service, was the obtaining of a grant of 160 acres of land at the expiration of their term of service, and the Government should see that they obtain their full grants. The Mounted Police, as a rule, are a fine and efficient body of men, engaged in arduous and oftentimes unpleasant duties, and they should be protected in their rights. Sergt. Keenan, who has just left the force, having served three terms—nine years in all—(seven of which he was in command of detachments) informs us that he received grants for the first two terms of his service, but as the Government discontinued granting land warrants to the Force, before he completed his last term he does not receive a grant for that. This does not seem to be right, but as the Sergeant has been performing the duties of Deputy Sheriff, and Clerk of the District Court for the last four years, we trust that the Government will recognize his services by appointing him permanently to those offices. We have an absentee Sheriff for the North West, who resides and spends his salary in Winnipeg. This is a matter which requires airing, and we shall refer to it again.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

After the positive statements published in our first issue, and made by two gentlemen who had interested themselves in the matter, and who ought to have been in a position to know, to the effect that a contract had actually been signed with the Dominion Government, for a weekly mail between Prince Albert and the East, we were much surprised to find, when the last mail came in that nothing was known of it by the present mail contractor, or any body else at Qu'Appelle. There seems something strange about this, and we trust that our friends in the East will not relax their efforts until the Government comply with the reasonable demands of Prince Albert, and the rest of the North West in this matter. To have to wait three weeks for our letters and newspapers, and no telegraph to inform us of the doings of the great outside world, may have suited the last decade, but will not do for this generation. So move along ye Government officials, and give us our weekly mail, or you will hear further from us.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We have made arrangements to leave papers at T. J. Agnew's hardware store, the Post Office, T. N. Campbell's news store and Markley & Co's dry goods store. Those living near any of the above mentioned places will find their paper there. Also at this office.

THE GREAT NORTH WEST.

An eloquent address, by the Bishop of Saskatchewan as "Manitoba is the Great North West," in London, Ont.

The following is an extract from the address of His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan:

After some preliminary remarks upon the facilities of communicating with the North West now, as compared with former times, His Lordship said he proposed to speak this evening not so much of Manitoba itself as the great country beyond it, and he proceeded to give a vivid and interesting word picture of the fertile land lying in the North West, and more particularly the Saskatchewan district. He sketched at length the course of the Saskatchewan and Nelson rivers, and the other streams throughout that district, specifying the distinctive features of soil, climate and other essential elements. In the early part of this summer he had travelled from the Saskatchewan across the lakes and streams until he reached the English river. This he found to be a great country, and saw traces of iron. The fact that iron is abundant in that region will form an important factor when the country becomes more settled. He alluded to the fertility of the Saskatchewan district, and expressed the conviction that a great city would be located at the forks of that river, as the country in that district was well adapted for growing wheat. The important point to be kept in mind is the adaptability of the Saskatchewan river, with some improvements in the channel, for the conveyance of grain from the West to the East. He alluded to the natural advantages and facilities for reaching the markets of the world, stating that Churchill, at the mouth of the Hudson Bay, is actually nearer to Liverpool than either Montreal or New York. By this route all the freight could be carried from the centre of the wheat belt to the Liverpool markets all the distance by water, except 200 miles, and he believed this would in the future form one point in the supremacy of the Dominion. He spoke of the difficulty that might be expected in the fall from ice, and said that it would be better to store the grain until the following spring. He described the town of Prince Albert, which he believed was destined to assume a commanding position in the North West. He gave a glowing picture of the fertility of the Prince Albert district, and said there was one great advantage it possessed, that it had never been visited by grasshoppers. He depicted the havoc wrought in other districts by this plague, and expressed his surprise that this region, comprising millions of acres of the most fertile lands in the North West, has always been exempt from the grasshoppers. Another advantage of this district was in regard to frost. Although they had had frosts there, last year there was that with proper cultivation there would be more freedom from frost, which had been the experience at the Portage. Prince Albert is growing with wonderful activity. A few years ago there were only a few hundred people there, now there are several thousands, and although a number of saw mills have been erected, they cannot supply the demand for lumber for building purposes. The men of the place are enterprising and willing to do everything possible to promote the welfare of the place. Another point is that there is abundance of wood, and excellent water has been found, so that there is every requisite needed by settlers.

He expressed his conviction that the Saskatchewan district is destined to play a very great part in the future of the North West. He then proceeded to speak of the navigation of the Saskatchewan, believing that with an expenditure of half a million dollars it could be made a highway for the transportation of freight.

The speaker then touched upon the subject of coal, saying that during his journey to the Rocky Mountains he was greatly astonished at the enormous quantity of coal that is found all through that country. On the Belly River he entered a mine, and carried away a sample, which he produced and which he stated burns with a clear bright light, and is fully equal to the best of English coal. Upon this river runs a seam of coal a hundred miles in length, and it is the same all through. He believed that this coal is destined to form a great feature in the future of the country.

The address throughout was a most brilliant effort, and the graphic manner in which the various aspects of the fertile North West were depicted produced continued and hearty applause. He concluded amidst an outburst of prolonged applause.

RECEIVED: STEWART & WOOTTON

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

GOLD**AND****SILVER****WATCHES**

BAILEY & BLISS MOVEMENTS.

Which we will sell at a

SLIGHT ADVANCE

ON

COST.**THREE CAR LOADS**

OF

GOODS

WILL ARRIVE

THIS WEEK**Look Out**

FOR

BARGAINS!**Next Week.****A CARD.**

Mr. S.B. Fish, of Winnipeg, is a partner in our firm, who has had thirty years experience as senior partner in two of the largest Wholesale Dry Goods Houses in Montreal and whose present connection with the leading firms of Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal enables us to buy at the lowest figure, and we will give our customers the benefit.

J. O. DAVIS & CO.,

Prince Albert, N.W.T.

General Merchants,**FURS.**

We are now showing the largest and most complete assortment of Furs ever imported into Prince Albert, and invite inspection before purchasing elsewhere. These goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are sold at the lowest possible prices.

Ladies' South Sea Seal Sets,

Ladies' Persian Lamb Sets,

Ladies' Astrachan Sacsqu

MUFFS.

Misses' and Children's Muffs, Ladies' Persian Lamb Muffs,

Ladies' South Sea Seal Muffs, Ladies' Grey Lamb Muffs,

Ladies' Alaska Seal Muffs, Ladies' Astrachan Muffs,

Ladies' French Seal Muffs, etc., etc.

CAPS.

Ladies' and Gent's Fur Caps,

Natural Hair Otter Caps,

South Sea Seal Caps,

Persian Lamb Caps,

Grey Lamb Caps,

Astrachan Caps,

French Seal Caps,

Beaver Wedges,

Sealotte, etc., etc.

CHILDREN'S WHITE CONY HOODS,**BUFFALO COATS,****MOCCASINS,****MOCCASINS.**

The Largest and Finest Stock of Moccasins ever offered in Prince Albert, at prices which cannot be beat. Call and see for yourselves.

GLOVES, & C.

Full Line of Ladies' and Gent's Gauntlets, Mitts, Gloves, Etc., at Very Low Prices.

CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Suits,

Overcoats, Ulsters & Overalls

Is now complete, and comprises the largest variety ever offered in Prince Albert, at Winnipeg Prices.

UNDER-CLOTHING.

Scotch Underclothing

Canadian Underclothing

QUILTS!**QUILTS!****QUILTS!****Scotch Fingering Yarn.****CARPETS.****CARPETS.**

TAPESTRY and WOOLLEN CARPETS just in, with

33 CARTS OF GENERAL GOODS.

TOWN NEWS.

A threshing machine is much wanted at the South Branch. Who will start one?

The merchants are requested to send in their advertisement changes not later than Saturday evening.

The Presbyterian Church was too warm last Sunday evening, the new sexton seems to be an expert at making fires.

The work of putting in the telegraph posts between Qu'Appelle and Humboldt is being rapidly pushed through. Parties of men are now some distance from the Fort, and others as far as Touchwood Hills. The Prince Albert people should be on the alert to form the construction with Humboldt, if possible this year.

Sergeant Keenan, as we have before noted, has retired from the Mounted Police Force, after serving three terms (nine years). The Sergeant, who has made himself very popular in Prince Albert, has been acting as clerk of the Stipendiary Magistrate's court and deputy sheriff, serving all process of the Court for some time past. We would suggest to the authorities that he be regularly appointed to those offices, which would be very acceptable to all parties concerned.

A new Railway Company for Prince Albert, is being organized to run from Wood Mountain, through Capell, on the C. P. R. via Jumping Creek, crossing Fort Qu'Appelle through to Prince Albert. Col. Jarvis would like to get the names of a few of the prominent men of this place, who think it would be advisable to push it through. The following are the names of a few of the leading men interested: Major Walsh, Col. Jarvis, S. H. Caswell, Mr. Jackson, Col. McDonald, Archibald McDonald, Geo. Kirkpatrick, M. P. Mr. Hartz, (President of the Locomotive Company, Kingston), Geo. Laidlaw, (President of the Credit Valley Railway,) W. B. Seath, J. O. Davis.

MEDICAL HINTS.

1. If a man faints, place him flat on his back and let him alone.

2. If any poison is swallowed, drink incessantly half a glass of cool water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it; this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach; but for fear some of the poison might remain, swallow the whites of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee, those two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any other articles known, with the advantage of their being always at hand; if not, a pint of sweet oil, or lard, or "dripping," or melted lard, are good substitutes, especially if they vomit quickly.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut, instantly, is to cover it with wet, cobweb, flour and salt, half and half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound by jets or spurts, heapy, or the man may die in a few minutes, because the artery is severed; tie a handkerchief closely around near the part between the wound and the heart; put a stick between the handkerchief and the skin, and twist it around until the blood ceases to flow; keep it there until the doctor comes. If in a position where the handkerchief cannot be used, press the thumb on the spot near the wound between the wound and the heart; increase the pressure until the bleeding ceases, but do not loosen the pressure for an instant before the physician arrives, so as to glue up by coagulation or cooling of the hardened blood.

5. If your clothing takes fire slide the hands down the dress, keeping them as close to the body as possible, at the same time striking to the floor by bending the knees; this has a smothering effect upon the flames if not extinguished or great headway gotten, lie down on the floor and roll over and over, envelop your self in a carpet, rug, bedclothes, or any other garment you can get hold of, always preferring woolen.

6. If the body is tired, rest; if the brain is tired, sleep.

7. If the bowels are loose, lie down in a warm bed, remain there, and eat nothing until well.

8. If the action of the bowels do not occur at the usual hour, eat not an atom until they do so, at least for thirty-six hours; meanwhile drink largely of cold water or hot tea, and exercise in the open air to the extent of a gentle perspiration, and keep this until things are righted; this suggestion, if practised, would save millions of lives every year, both in this city and country.

9. The three best medicines in the world are warmth, cleanliness and rest. (Hull's Journal of Health).

HUDSON'S BAY CO.'S THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN

Manitoba & North-west

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale 500,000 acres, already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

ALSO TOWN LOTS

FOR SALE

In Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie and Goschen, N. W. T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment. Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. SRYGIEL, Land Commissioner.

W. J. CARTER,

Builder and Contractor.

All Orders Promptly Attended to

Plans and Estimates furnished when required.

Residence Near Presbyterian Church.

TAILOR AND BARBER.

Call on Scotty, the Tailor, for Your Clothes.

Full Guaranteed.

Cutting a Specialty.

Hair Cutting and Shaving.

JAMES SCOTT,

GABLE HOUSE.

PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T.

A. L. ASHDOWN,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer

Groceries

AND

Provisions

A Well Assorted Stock

ALWAYS ON HAND AND SOLD AT

LOWEST PRICES.

TROY, C. P. R. WEST.

Nearest Point by Rail to Fort Qu'Appelle and all points North.

Storage and Re-Shipping Warehouse.

The undersigned having opened a warehouse at Troy, begs to inform merchants and shippers that he is prepared to receive goods for storage and re-shipment to all points north-west, viz. Qu'Appelle, Touchwood, Prince Albert, Radisson and Edmonton. Charges moderate.

S. H. CASWELL.

PRINCE ALBERT

PLANING MILLS AND

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

DOORS, SASH, & C.,

Kept constantly on hand, and machine work done to order.

Also estimates for building given, and plans furnished when required.

GOODFELLOW BRO'S.



LUCKET L.E. ROUTE.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago fast express leaves Minneapolis at 6.30 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 1 p.m. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of Pullman Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars, running through without change. Trains leaving Minneapolis at 3.30 p.m. and 7.50 a.m. connect through to Chicago via the C. E. & N. P. Railway.

JOHN, G. M. A. C. R. L. & P. R. F. MILLS, G. P. A. R. C. R. & N. S. F. BOND, G. P. A. M. & S. L. R. FRED. FRENCH, Gen. Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA.

SOUTHEASTWARD.
Express leaves St. Vincent at 11.15 p.m. and 11.30 a.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.30 p.m. and 8.10 a.m. the day following, making close connections with lines running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.
Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m., arriving at St. Vincent at 4.30 p.m. and 5.45 a.m. the day following, making close connections with the Canadian Pacific.
Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost every hour.
Sleeping cars on all night trains.
Trains run on St. Paul time.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY CO.

TRAVEL EXPENSE.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 17TH TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

	A.M.	P.M.
Leaves Winnipeg for St. Vincent	7.30	7.35
Arrive at St. Vincent	10.40	10.25
Leave St. Vincent for Winnipeg	3.45	1.30
Arrive at Winnipeg	6.50	7.50
Daily except Saturdays.		

Leave Winnipeg for Broadview	5.00 a.m.
Arrive at Broadview	2.40 p.m.
Leave Broadview	3.00 p.m.
Arrive at Broadview for Winnipeg	11.30 a.m.
Leave Broadview for Broadview	3.00 a.m.
Arrive at Broadview	11.45 a.m.
Leave Broadview	6.15 p.m.
Daily except Sundays.	

Leave Winnipeg for Stonewall	8.15 a.m.
Arrive at Stonewall	9.35 a.m.
Leave Stonewall for Winnipeg	12.30 p.m.
Arrive at Winnipeg	1.40 p.m.
Daily except Sundays.	

Trains run on Winnipeg time.

JOHN McELEAN, W. C. VAN HOUSE, Gen. Superintendent. Gen. Manager.

WM. HAIDEL, Asst. Traffic Manager.

J. M. CAMPBELL,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,

Furniture and Glassware,

Shoes and Shoes, Etc., Etc.

A Full Assortment on hand.

CAMPBELL'S BLOCK.

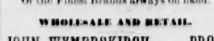
THE GABLE HOUSE.

THE BEST BEER AND CIGARS

Of the Finest Brands always on hand.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN WYMERSKIRCH, - PROP.



PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all horses branded DE on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession or use without authority, in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior.

E. BEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND

SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW

The Only First-class Newspaper in the Saskatchewan District

The Best Newspaper in the

N.W.T. to advertise in.

A GREAT SUCCESS!

Circulation Increasing Daily

NOW IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE

Advertise.

Advertise.

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PROPRIETORS.

PATRICIA KEMBALL.

A NOVEL.

By E. Lynn Linton, author of "Little Lord of Greylock," "The True History of Joshua Davidson," etc.

CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

The next day the three went out for a long cruise. It was a bright breezy day, just such as yesterday had been, only perhaps more brilliant and more vigorous; with a full wind that sent the little boat merrily along, and just enough sea on to make her "dance like a lady," said Gordon, as she slipped from wave to wave and laid over to the breeze till her sail dipped into the water. The "white horses" were out, but they only gave greater animation to the scene; and they were not so much horses as ponies, said the Captain, being white beasts, sent out by Neptune to view the world and report below; but to see them breaking and leaping beneath the wind, and to see how the Mermaid danced and courted as they met her, would have made a landsman shudder. As it was, it was a sea and sky which to sailors and sea-birds were perfect.

There was no wind in Patricia's throat to-day, no mist before her eyes. The strong north-east wind seemed to have cleared both her and Gordon from that faraway trouble of the night before, and the happy, contented joy they had always known, affectionate and untroubled, had come back as if it had never received a check.

Long after, both Gordon and Patricia remembered this morning as one of the golden memories of their youth. It was the last sail the pleasant trio had taken together; the last time the Captain did the ordering and Gordon the hard work—which, however, was not very hard while she, with the ropes in her hand, steered close or clear, lulled, fell off a point, or put the helm hard a port as she noted the signs of sea and land; the last time she watched the sail flap heavily against the mast as they shifted the boom and she set the tiller sharp; then felt the seaman's grip of satisfaction as she saw the canvas slowly fill, in sign that the little boat had not missed steps; and that they were off on another tack, cheating the wind and zigzagging defiantly right in its very teeth; the last time she served out their simple dinners on the cabin roof—she eating here standing while the Captain took the tiller ropes for a spell, and looked out at his boat and his well with about equal admiration. How well the one sailed, how grandly the other grew! How the new white canvas of the Mermaid filled and belled with that perfect line, in its way as beautiful as the curve of a swan's neck or the slant of a bird's wing! And how prettily the wind caught the girl's dress and eddied it into billowy wreaths like a purple cloud, while it tore her bright brown hair from its slender fastenings, and blew it in shining tangles across her face!

Beautiful Patricia always was. Her enemies, if she had any, must have confessed this; but to-day she surpassed herself. Even her uncle, who had no notion of that sickly sentimentality which mooms and mauls over a woman's beauty as if it was a thing to reverence like a virtue, and who cared more for what she was than for how she looked—even he, as we have said, was filled with a strangely vivid sense of the nymph-like splendour of her loveliness as she stood there so young, and fresh, so full of happy life, and so unconscious of her charm! Gordon Freer made a surreptitious sketch in his pocket-book, of which she, intent on an enormous sandwich, was in no wise aware. She nearly caught him though, as she suddenly looked back to the little world on board from her alternate contemplation of the horizon and her hunch of bread. But he scowled away the look in time, and all she saw were two blue eyes looking at her regularly and a handsome face lighted up by a smile. Then she smiled too, in her responsive way, and the sketch never got discovered nor completed. Gordon scarcely needed it to remind him of the girl or the boat, or his own thoughts and feelings of this day.

There was something that seemed to move them all to remain out as long as possible on this cruise. It was one of those days which make an ineffaceable impression on the memory, and which seem different altogether from others. There are times when the fields and the sea and the sky seem nothing more than a mere face—something to look at, to admire if one will, but not to understand, and not to remember with special delight;

and there are days which seem to show us something beyond and behind, and to put us in harmony with the inner heart of nature. And these we never forget, nor the aspect of the world as we looked at it then. To Patricia it was as if the universe had been swept and garnished afresh, and life had just begun, and all things been made beautiful and new since the sun broke over the hills this morning. There were no ghosts of dead loves, no sorrows, no sighings about earth and sky to-day. It might have been the first day of creation, for its sense of buoyant freshness to her—the first hour of time when was no Past with its tears and funeral faces, only the glad Present and the hope of the Future; and she might have been Eve ere yet the Serpent had whispered to her, and before the flaming sword had been drawn.

In Gordon's mind ran a strange confusion of facts about the sons of men and the daughters of God that came down to them, and it did not trouble him that he read the words wrong-headed; while the Captain's heart went back with its memory some forty years and more, when the world used to be less swept and garnished for him too, and the sons of men fell in with the daughters of God on the roads by which he travelled.

So they sailed and laughed and talked and had long spells of silence; sometimes only watching; while the little Mermaid ran before the wind with a clean sweep and a light pair of heels, and shook and swayed and tossed impatiently, as they put her about and forced her out of her natural course, and art and science conquered nature and the elements in the old way. And now it was getting dusk when they finally put her head straight for Barsand, and steered for home.

As the evening drew in the weather changed. The bright, flecked sky became thick and grey, the sun went down behind a heavy bank of purple clouds, the wind rose, and the rain began to fall. A storm was coming up with the tide, and the tide was running swift and high. This dangerous coast-line, full of sharp sunken rocks and strong currents as it was, needed both clever seamanship and clear weather to render it practicable; and it was a constantly recurring thing in a small way when the Captain and his niece brought the Mermaid safe into harbor again, and detected for another time Mother Joe's standing prophecy, that the pair of them would be drowned one of these fine days; and then where they would be?

This time there seemed a desperate chance that the prophecy might be nearer fulfillment than was desirable. But the party on board did not take much heed. They put the boat about, and she answered gallantly to the helm. So far well; but the freshening gale obliged them presently to close reef their sail, and then they began to look somewhat anxiously to their stays and bolts. Even such a slight press of canvas as the Mermaid carried was soon more than she could bear in the weather that had come on; and now their only course was to make all snug, to steer well and carefully, edging away before the wind, and to do the best they could with a difficult job.

Moment by moment things looked worse. The evening settled down darker and wilder at every quarter of an hour that passed. The wind, which had lashed sharp from north-east to south-west, had risen to a gale setting dead in shore, and the tide and the currents swept along with tumultuous violence. Already the Gridiron, that dreaded reef of rocks, was one line of boiling surf from end to end; and the tide was not yet more than half high; and the cliffs were dim with the spray that was cast up about them. But while they stood well, and the boat obeyed the helm, they were in no real peril; though sometimes buried in the trough, sometimes flung up to the crest of the giant waves, the little Mermaid looked as if her last hour had come, and as if she could not possibly live in such a sea.

On they went, each face gradually getting graver, each heart more anxious, but the bonny boat holding her own bravely, then suddenly a tremendous wave, breaking awfully, tore away her rudder, and left her without a rudder in the crevice of the sea, struck her, she gave a lurch and heeled over on her side; but she righted herself in time, and rose gallantly to the wave, trembling in every inch of her as she went forward with a leap like a race horse touched by the whip and the spur. Gordon did what he could to utilise the sweep as a rudder; but the sea was too strong; and after trying all the expedients open to them they were forced to let

things be, and to take counsel of hope and courage only. On she went, driven with a force they could neither check nor resist. Under bare poles as she was, the storm swept her before it like a leaf in a mill-race. They were powerless to prevent or to guide. Hitherto, man and element had been the masters, now the elements were supreme and man was the slave, and too probably, the victim.

The boat drifted fast, and the precious moments flew with it. If only they could weigh Penthill Point, where many a good ship's bones lay bleaching at the bottom, they would have been able to throw the Mermaid clear of the reef to the left and beland straight into Barsand harbor. Would they weather it? Yes, if the wind changed but half a point; so as to set them straight for the harbor; no, if it blew dead in shore, as it blew now; and no, too, if it changed more than that half-point, for then they would fall on the Gridiron. But it did not change. It carried them on to their destruction straight as an arrow flies. Every wave that rose here then nearer, every moment of time that rushed into eternity drove them closer to the cliff, and diminished their chances of escape by so much. It was an ugly look-out; and they knew their danger.

Not a word was spoken. The two men, the girl between them, sat in the stern, holding on by the gunwale and lightly lashed as well; a quiet, resolute, silent trial; such as brave as the other, and each thinking for the others. "If only time could be saved, I should be content to die," sea-birds wheeled and screamed above their heads, and dipped their slanting wings in the foam that flew over the masthead, as the crests of the waves were cut as if by a knife and scattered into plumes and streamers of spray. The wind howled through the darkening sky, and whistled shrilly among the straining shrouds; and the huge billows came thundering after the Mermaid as if they were living before them, and overtaking her, deluging her with water that swept her deck from end to end, and tried the temper of the wood and loosened the fastenings of her life had been made. Faster and faster she drove before the gale, caught by the wind and the tide and hurried dead up to the Point. They seemed to be drawn as if by a magnet in this mad race of theirs with death; as if they were being hunted by the wind and waves behind them. And then suddenly the huge black cliff stood up sharp and square before them, and the spray cast off from the face fell back on them in a blinding shower.

"Hold on!" shouted the Captain. And at the word came a shock that threw them all forward, and a tearing, ripping noise, that told its own tale.

"Keep steady, girl! There's a God in heaven!" he said, passing his arm around Patricia's waist as the boat reeled back, quivering at the blow.

Driving now without having what he said, for the wind and the waves showed all other sounds but his own, Patricia put her arm about him too; but she did not speak. Then she turned to Gordon, and smiled with a kind of sad but brave cheerfulness as she held out her other hand to him.

He took it and pressed it between both his own; but he could not answer back her smile. His handsome ruddy face was set and blanched, his brows were contracted, his teeth clenched tight. Brave as he was, a man who emphatically had never known physical fear—he was sick and sore before him; but for himself; it would have died resolutely enough for his own part; but it seemed to take the marrow out of him somehow, to think of her perishing before his eyes, and he unable to save her by his strength or by his sacrifice. There was no help for it. The strongest swimmer that ever lived could not have breasted the breakers foaming over the rocks at Penthill Point; the cliff had not a foothold where the waves might fling them and leave them clinging till they were seen and taken off; and a life boat, even if there had been one at Barsand, could not have put out.

The time, however, for any kind of suspense was shortening with each pulse of the tide. Whatever sin each soul there was conscious of, let it be confessed now in whispered prayer, humbly but in trust. The Great Secret stood very near to each, and in a few moments all would be over and all least.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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NOTICE.

Take notice that an application will be made, at the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate "The Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway," with power to build and operate a railway from some point in the Territory of Prince Albert, in the North-West Territories of Canada, and running in a north-easterly direction to some point in Hudson's Bay, at or near Churchill.

Dated at Prince Albert aforesaid, the First day of November, A.D. 1882.

MULLEN & WATSON,

Solicitors for Applicants.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OWATOA, 11th July, 1881.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Acting Superintendent-General of the Indian Affairs, and under the provisions of the Act in that behalf passed in the session of the Parliament of Canada held in the 44th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter seven, and entitled "An Act to amend the Indian Act, 1880."

His Excellency, and with the consent of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations be, and the same are hereby made and adopted: (1) In the case of irregular bands of Indians, and those who are not regular bands, in the North-West Territories, may, without the consent of the Superintendent-General, for the territory, sell, barter, exchange, or give to any person or persons, whatsoever, any grain or root crops, or any other produce grown on any reserve in the North-West Territories, or on any part of such reserve, and any such sale, barter, exchange or gift shall be absolutely null and void, unless the same be made in accordance with the provisions and regulations hereby prescribed; and any such grain or root crops or other produce lawfully in the possession of any person or persons shall be liable to be seized and taken possession of by any person or persons, or by the authority, either general or special, of the Superintendent-General, and shall be liable to be dealt with as the Superintendent-General, or any other person or persons, authorized by him, may direct.

J. O. COYNE,
Clerk, P.C.C.

By forty-four Victoria, chapter seventeen, being "An Act to amend the Indian Act 1880, sections two and three, it is provided that

"2. Any person who buys or otherwise acquires from any such Indian, or band, or irregular band, or from any person or persons, in contravention to any provision or regulations made by the Governor-General in Council under this Act, is guilty of an offence, and is punishable, upon summary conviction, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months in any case of conviction other than a penitentiary, or by both fine and imprisonment."

Indian Commissioner Manitoba and North-West Territories.

HANAFY & CLINKSKILL.

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Will waive the excessive charges for storage at the track, owing to lack of accommodation. Personal attention by members of the firm in receiving goods at track.

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TO SPECULATORS.

FOR SALE

Lots 14 and 15 J. J. Presbyterian Mission 22 and 23 Geo. McKay's estate, 1, 2, 3, 4, 47, 48, 49 and 50, with store, stockhouse, and stable, the best stand in the settlement for a general store, on Dr. Porter's estate, also 11, 12, 13, 38, 39 and 40, with dwelling house finished in the best style, on Porter's estate.

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THE HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE.

A New Route from Europe to the Interior of North America.

To the great majority of the people of the old country, and in fact to many of the inhabitants of the Dominion, the Hudson Bay and surrounding Territory is a *terra incognita*, associated in the popular mind with the frozen regions of the arctic circle, and is looked upon as uninhabitable, save by the Esquimaux, and the land as unfit for cultivation. Of late years, however, public attention has been more particularly turned to this locality, especially in connection with a short route to Europe via the harbor of Churchill and the Hudson Bay, and railway lines connecting the grain regions of the North-west Territories and Manitoba with this new outlet between the old world and the new. A few facts, mainly taken from a very interesting report of Dr. Bell, C.E.S., F.G.S., on this subject, will be interesting to our readers. This great inland sea (Hudson's Bay) is 1,000 miles in length and over 600 in width, and its total area is about 500,000 square miles, or upwards of half of that of the Mediterranean. It is enclosed on all sides by the land, except on the north-east, where it communicates by different channels with the outer ocean. The principal and best known of these is Hudson's Straits, which are about 500 miles in length, with a width of about 100 miles. Hudson's Bay is the central basin of the drainage of North America. The limits of this basin extend to the centre of the Labrador peninsula, or some 500 miles inland on the east side, and to the Rocky mountains, or 1,300 miles on the west. Over a great part of this region there is a temperate climate, and although the soil of much of it is comparatively barren, yet large tracts are very fertile. But, perhaps, the most important of the resources of the country around the Bay are its soil, timber and minerals. To the south and south-west of James' Bay, in the latitude of Devonshire and Cornwall, there is a large tract in which nearly all the land is good, and the climate sufficiently favorable for the successful prosecution of stock and dairy farming. The resources of Hudson's Bay and the surrounding country are varied and numerous. The fur trade is the principal and best known business which has been hitherto carried on in this region; but there is a considerable trade in oil which might be largely extended. There are, also, exports, such as whalebone, tallow and skins of seals and porpoises. Fine salmon abound in the rivers of Hudson's Straits. Water fowl are numerous on both sides of the Bay, and the larger game in the northern parts afford a plentiful supply of food. To the south-west of the Bay the country is well wooded. Some of the timber found in the country which sends its waters into James' Bay, may prove to be of value for export. Among the kinds may be mentioned, white, red and pitch pine, black and white spruce, balsam, larch, white cedar and white birch. There are valuable mineral deposits in this country, which have not, however, been thoroughly explored. Dr. Bell, says: "In 1875 I found a large deposit of rich iron stone on the Mattagami River. In 1877 in exhaustive supplies of good magnesian iron ore were discovered in the islands somewhat near the Eastman Coast, and promising quantities of galena around Richmond Gulf. Traces of gold, silver, molybdenum and copper were likewise noted on the Eastman Coast. Lignite was met with on the Missin-

ibi, gypsum on the Moose, and petroleum, bearing limestone, on the Atitibi River. Small quantities of anthracite, and various ornamental stones, and some rare minerals were collected in the course of explorations around the Bay. Soapstone is abundant not far from Mosquito Bay on the east side, and iron pyrites between Churchill and Marble Island on the west. Good building stone, clay and limestone exist on both sides of the bay.

Such is a brief sketch of the region surrounding Hudson's Bay, from which it will be seen that it is by no means the sterile and uninhabitable land which it is popularly supposed to be. Public attention has of late years been called more particularly to this portion of the North West Territories, in relation to the practicability of the navigation of Hudson's Bay and Straits for the ordinary purposes of commerce, and as the shortest sea route to Europe from the Dominion. Situated in the heart of North America and possessing a sea port 1,500 miles nearer than Quebec to the fertile lands of the North West Territories, Hudson's Bay now begins to possess a new interest, not only to Canadians, but also to the people of Great Britain, from the fact that the future highway between the great North West of the Dominion, and Europe may pass through it. Churchill Harbor is only 400 miles from the edge of the greatest wheat field in the world, or not so far from Quebec to Toronto. The lands of the North West, capable of supporting an agricultural population, exceed 200,000,000 of acres in extent. An available sea port, which will bring this immense tract so much nearer the markets of the world, would secure the business of half the continent, as not only would it be the outlet for the grain fields of the North West, but Chicago and other United States cities of the south and west would send their heavy freight through it. A reference to the map will show that the route from Liverpool by way of Hudson's Bay is by far the shortest one to the North West Territories of Canada.

Churchill harbor (which is available to vessels drawing thirty feet of water, and is open on an average for over six months in the year) is situated near the centre of the North American Continent, and yet owing to the convergence of the meridians towards the North, it is actually nearer to Liverpool than either Montreal or New York. The distance from Churchill Harbor to Liverpool via Hudson's Straits is about 2,920 miles, from Montreal via Cape Race, it is 2,990 and from New York, via Cape Clear 3,040 miles, showing sixty-four miles in favor of Churchill, as compared with Montreal, and 114 as compared with New York. The distance from the central part of the agricultural lands of the North West Territories, say from a point between the North Saskatchewan and the Peace River to Churchill Harbor is about the same as to the City of Winnipeg. Now as the sea voyage from the former to Liverpool is rather shorter than from Montreal to Liverpool, it follows that by adopting the Hudson's Bay route the whole distance from Winnipeg to Montreal is saved. By way of Lake Superior this amounts to 1,291 miles and by way of Chicago to 1,698 miles. The total distance from Winnipeg to Liverpool via New York is still greater than by Montreal. Thus a consignment of grain or beef sent from the Saskatchewan or Peace River districts by way of Churchill might be in Liverpool as soon as it could arrive in Montreal, if sent by the St.

Lawrence route. Even from Winnipeg, in the south-eastern part of the great fertile area, the distance to Liverpool is at least 800 miles less by Churchill than Montreal. Having thus shown that this route is the shortest to Europe, the next point to be considered is the practicability of the route as regards the length of the season during which navigation is practicable. Authorities are somewhat conflicting on this point—varying from four to six months in each year. Messrs. Job Bro's & Co., prominent merchants of St. John's, Newfoundland, state that they have no doubt of the practicability of navigating the Straits and Bay with proper steamers during the months of June, July, August, September and October. From all that can be learned on the subject, it appears probable that the Straits and Bay are navigable for steamers for at least four months in the year, or from the middle of June till the middle of end of October, or say five months, including the ocean passage in the first spring and the last autumn voyages. This will bear comparison with the navigation of the St. Lawrence, which is by no means free from the ice difficulty either in the spring or fall. This is a very important subject, as regards the interests of the great North West, and cannot be properly discussed in a single article. We propose to refer to it in a future issue.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and working a line of railway from a point at or near Prince Albert, in the North West Territories, to a point on the Hudson's Bay, at or near the Churchill River to be called the "Prince Albert and Churchill River Railway Company, and to own or charter and sail steam vessels in connection therewith.
Hamilton, October 24th, 1882.
KILBERT & DUGGAN,
Sole Agents for Applicants.

PRINCE ALBERT

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Their Manufacture.

APPLY AT**"The Times" Office,****PRINCE ALBERT****N. W. T.**

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE PRINCE ALBERT CLUB.
To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR, My attention has been directed to a paragraph in the Edmonton *Bulletin* with regard to the "Saskatchewan Club" organized in this town. The paragraph is as follows:—"The Prince Albert Club received a permit for 250 gallons of liquor for club purposes this season. It is said that Dewdney refused to give the permit when asked, but that Mr. C. Muir went to see Sir John and that Dewdney was ordered to issue the permit." Sir John is, of course, said with the *bull* folks of Prince Albert. They should elect him a member of their Club. As there is no Mr. C. Muir, that I am aware of in Prince Albert, I presume that the person referred to is myself. The editor of the *Bulletin* has been indiscreet, and this paragraph regarding our club is erroneous. No permit has as yet been issued to the Club, nor is it likely that any will be issued in this way until existing regulations are rescinded, which is to be hoped for the good of the North West will soon be the case. Some permits have been issued to members of the Club as individuals, and these, it is to be hoped, when received, will in due time be annulled. It seems necessary to explain to the editor of the *Bulletin* that the "Saskatchewan Club" is not a political, but a social club. It consists of members of both sides of politics, and political and religious discussions are strictly prohibited. This being the case, the members would be delighted to elect Sir John a member of it, and a highly honored one at that; for Sir John is so eminent for his social qualities as he is in other respects. But they would be equally delighted to elect Mr. Mackenzie, and on precisely the same grounds. It is quite certain that neither of these gentlemen considers it necessary for gentlemen to be at daggers drawn, and refuse to meet each other in social intercourse because they happen to differ in matters of politics or religion. Society would very speedily come to an end if this were the case, and one of the most powerful agencies in preventing such a state of things is the social club, such as has long been in existence in Manitoba, and has lately been founded here. Fortunately, Canadians come of a club-loving and clubbable race, and there are now but few towns of any importance in the western provinces without a club. In the North West they are particularly desirable. Eminent and influential men in all walks of life are making the tour of the North West in increasing numbers, and the hospitality of the country (always proverbial), through scarcity of servant and convenient domestic help, is unable to cope with the situation. What can be a greater convenience, then, or more grateful to the guest, than to have the host and hostess at hand, providing that they are not abused, than the retirement to a well-furnished writing table, the periodicals, the plain but comfortable food, the scrupulous cleanliness and absolute quiet of a good club. And if such things are prized by the guest they are equally so by the resident; and it is to be hoped that not only Prince Albert but Edmonton will have its club. We are too far apart to have any rivalry or jealousy of each other. Rather the time is rapidly coming when we shall have a large commercial and social intercourse. With regard to the *four* people of Prince Albert, I have nothing to say, for I really do not know any, we are I think in Prince Albert a liberal-minded unpretentious and kindly sort of people, and not at all *toing*. The *toing* person, if I understand the word aright, is a very doubtful breed of either man or woman, and it is to be hoped the article is as rare at Edmonton as it is here. Let the editor of the *Bulletin* should assume an air of arrogance, for calling our club the Saskatchewan Club, it may be as well to inform him that when the announcement was made that this portion of the North West was to be erected, with a view to ultimate provincial organization, into a District, to be called Saskatchewan, it was considered right, following the precept of the Manitoba Club, to give it the name it bears. Perhaps the editor of the *Bulletin* will be kind enough to make the necessary correction, and inform his readers that the Saskatchewan Club is an ornament and a credit to Prince Albert.

Yours etc.

C. MAIR.
Prince Albert, Nov. 20th, 1892.

We received a turnip to-day from one of our subscribers which weighed sixteen pounds.

We are pleased to hear that Messrs. Walters & Baker will start a general store in J. O. Davis & Co's old stand.

TOBACCO NEWS.

W. R. Gunn has removed to the Brick store at the Mission.

McLean & Watson have removed to their new office next to Col. Sprad's residence.

We are sorry to hear that A. L. Ashdown is confined to the house, and hope he will soon be out again.

It is rumored that a coupe pair will be published shortly by one of our citizens, who has been called *The Prince*.

We understand that C. Thompson, Blacksmith, has purchased the stock at Agnew's blacksmith shop, and will remove the entire business to his old stand in Gresham.

The regular meeting of Kingston Lodge A.F. and A.M., C.O.G.R.M. will be held on the first Friday of every month. By order of the W.M., T. N. Campbell, Secretary.

An emergency meeting of Kingston Lodge A.F. and A.M., C.O.G.R.M., will be held on Thursday evening, next, Nov. 22nd at 7:30 p.m. By order of the W.M., T. N. Campbell, Secretary.

During the last few days the Indians who have been encamped during the summer on the south bank of the river, have moved across over the ice to their winter quarters on the north side.

A surprise party took place last evening at Adam McLeod's residence, some ten miles from this place. About eighteen couples were present. The supper table was well laden with good things. The party was engaged in merriment early in the evening, and the party arrived home again about five o'clock, being well pleased with the kindness shown them by the host and hostess. Next.

The new mill owned by Messrs. T. McKay, C. Muir, and Capt. Hughes commenced work yesterday and is now in full blast. The machinery has worked without a hitch, and everything seems to be in perfect order. The mill is capable of turning out about 120 sacks of flour a day. From the specimen of XXX shown us by the miller, we should say the quality of flour was good.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that another private bank has commenced business in Prince Albert, under the name of E. Flood & Co. This will give additional facilities and financial accommodation to our business men, and will be a valuable addition to our monetary institutions. Mr. E. Flood the senior partner, who has been connected with banking institutions in Ontario for some years, has completed arrangements to commence business immediately.

The mail driver informs us that the contractor (Mr. Gibson) is pushing on the work of erecting the telegraph poles on the line from Qu'Appelle to Humboldt vigorously. The workmen are already a couple of miles this side of the Fort, and another gang are working near Touchwood Hills. We are informed that the line will be built through to Humboldt this year. From thence, they will utilize the present Government line to the South Branch at Clarke's crossing, where the station will be. From thence to Prince Albert is about the same distance as from Humboldt to this place, and the advantage of building the branch from the former is that the country is well wooded and posts can be easily procured. Mr. Gibson stated he would equip the road from the South Branch to Prince Albert if the posts were provided and put in the ground. In view of this, would it not be well for our people to be stirring. Now is the time to advertise for tenders to get out the posts. We believe however, that those who have the matter in charge, are waiting to hear from Col. Sprad and Mr. Clarke.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing and known under the name, style and firm of DAVIS & SMITH of Prince Albert, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing the said partnership, are to be paid to T. O. Davis, and all claims against the said partnership, to be presented to said T. O. Davis, who will continue the business.

T. O. DAVIS.
E. W. Smith.

Prince Albert, N.W.T., Nov. 18th, 1892.
E. FLOOD & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agents.

Drafts issued on, and Collections made at all points in the Dominion.

Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.

Office in new building, one door west of Col. Sprad's residence.

GREAT BARGAIN

A SLEIGHTLY USED TEAM OF

Hambletonian Mares

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID ROADSTERS.

Sound in every respect. First disposition Very Hardy. Seven and eight years old. Sire and half bands high.

SLEIGH & HARNESS

Will be sold with horses or separately.

Will be traded for town lots or oxen.

Apply to

R. H. MASON.

At Dobbs Old Boarding House.

BLACKSMITHING

Horseshoeing, Carriage and Sleigh Ironing

Jubbing of all kinds done on the shortest notice.

IRON FOR SALE.

CHESTER THOMSON.

PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T.

HARDWARE

Tinware,

Chains,

Rope,

Glass,

Putty,

Orders will receive careful attention.

THE LATEST DESIGNS IN

DRUMS, SADDLERS

A SELECT STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT LOW PRICES.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

FRENCH KID LACED BOOTS

Hardware and Groceries expected daily.

J. R. McPhail.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned will remove to the Mission and will start a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

OPEN FIRST OF DECEMBER

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

A. DOBBS.

FOR SALE ONE

Team Driving Geldings

Four and Six Years Old.

For further particulars, call at

WM. DILWORTH'S.

FOR SALE—ONE TEAM

Heavy Draft

Ontario Horses

Seven and Eight Years Old,

with Harness and Sleigh Complete.

Apply to

JOHN G. TAIT.

Gable House.

T. N. CAMPBELL,

Bookseller and Stationer

School and Miscellaneous Books,

Stationery, Fancy Goods,

Toys, Etc., Etc.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

Just arrived, a Large Assortment of Raphael Tuck's Prize Exhibition Cards.

Call early and make your selections.

Orders for books from Great Britain, Toronto, Montreal and

United States promptly attended to.

Prince Albert - - N.W.T

1879. 1882.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

A handsome young lady of Battleford was recently married in a \$1.50 pair of stockings. The groom, more sensibly attired, wore a pair of

Bett's & Gwynne's

CELEBRATED \$1.50 PANTS.

ONE PAIR OF BETTS & GWYNNE'S

DOUBLE-STITCHED \$2.00 OVERALLS!

Is liable to prevent a man having the lockjaw.

By comparison, we show twice as much CLOTHING as any other house in Prince Albert.

FULL LINES

Winter Dress Goods, Wincey,

Velveteens, Ribbons, etc., etc.

Grand Display Fancy Groceries and Provisions

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

All the Latest Designs at Wonderfully Low Prices.

FANCY GOODS AND HOLIDAY GIFTS!

A SPECIALTY.

ALSO

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

Gent's Furnishings, etc.

Call and examine my stock and get prices.

THOMAS O. DAVIS,

Sign of the Horse Shoe.

CARD.

I beg leave to inform my customers and the public in general that I have dissolved partnership and intend to carry on the business alone, and hope, by close attention to business and low prices, to still merit your patronage.

Respectfully,
THOMAS O. DAVIS.

J. L. JOHNSON & CO., HORSE FOUND.

Have just received a large and general assortment of

Hardware ; NOTICE.

500 GALLONS

OF

COAL OIL.

No. 1 Campbell's Block, Prince Albert.

All parties indebted to us, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be placed in suit.

MOORE & MACDOWALL.

Moore's Mill, Nov. 20, 1892.